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DOUB Interesting from Washington. PRIVATE INTERVIEW BETWEEN KOSSUTH AND THE

PRESIDENT-APPARENT DISAPPOINTMENT OF THE MAGYAR-DINNER TO BE GIVEN BY MR. FILL-MORE—FOREIGN DIPLOMATS—DELEGATIONS AND VISITERS TO THE HUNGARIAN—CONGRESSIONAL BANQUET, ETC.

Washington, Dec. 31, 1851.
Kossuth, accompanied by his suite, was presented to the President to-day, at noon, at the White House, by

and Mr. Seward were present, and Messrs. Hall, Graham, and Conrad, of the cabinet.

place in the circular room.

Kossuth came out first, and remained alone in the hall for some minutes. He looked very grave, and appa-

rently somewhat disappointed. After he was seated in his carriage, Mr. Webster joined him, and they drove away together.

The other members of the cabinet remained to attend

The President will give Kossuth a dinner on Satur day next. Thirty six covers are ordered. The Seconging to the President's family—the committees of the Senate and House, the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House, together with Kossuth and his nite, will make up the number within three or four, and who they are to be has not yet transpired. Probably

Personally the President is desirous of showing every attention to Kossuth; but, officially, he will be, of course, governed strictly by the proceedings of Congress.

The reception of the diplomatic corps is to take place an hour earlier than usual to-morrow. Some assert any unpleasant collision between the despots of the Old World and the Apostle of Liberty. Perhaps.

The members of the cabinet and Congress were presented this morning to Kossuth, in his private reception

President's, in company with Messrs. Webster, Shields, and Seward, and were duly presented to Mr. Fillmore. The interview was confined to the parties above named All reporters were refused admittance.

The President and Cabinet, and Mesers, Shields and Seward, were present. Mr. Cass did not go. The pro-ceedings at the interview are strictly confidential. After returning, Kossuth called on Mr. Cass.

Immediately after the adjournment of the House this evening, the subscribers to the Kossuth Banquet were called to order—Mr. Clingman in the Chair, and Mr. Stan-

authorized to appoint a committee to confer with a com-

The following gentlemen were appointed:--Messrs. Stanton. (Kv.) Bissell. Walsh, Florence, Porter Mager soll. Setcher, Peaslee, Wabors, Davis, (Mass.) and

A committee From Columbus, Ohio, invited Kossuth, o-day, to visit that city. He replied that he should ere about a week, and would let them know in ew days whether he would go, and when.

The accounts received here from the West, are very Kossuth received, to-day, the calls of many public

A fine serenade was given to Kossuth at eleven o'cleck fast night. He came out, and briefly returned thanks.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1851.

CONTINUATION OF THE DEBATE ON THE RESOLUTION FOR COMMITTEE TO INTRODUUCE KOSSUTHY

of which was for the Speaker to wait upon Kossuth, and give him a cordial welcome, and introduce him to the House, and another to alter the seventh rule so as to ad mit Kostuth to the floor of the House, among the privileged persons already provided for-both of which were

be anthorized to invite Louis Kossuth to a seat within the bar of the House; and in its support he warmly exessed his dissent to such intervention as that propose by Kossuth. Every man who has read Kossuth's speeches must be satisfied that if we assent to his principles, there can be no stopping place. We should have to Lake upon ourselves the task of redressing the wrongs of Poland, Hungary, and every other nation which is down-trodden by the iron heel of despotism. When

of Poland, Hungary, and every other nation which is down-tredden by the iron heel of despotism. When Kossuth raid non-intervention, he meant war in case Russia should not respect our declaration. He (Mr. Venable) was not prepared to involve his constituents in a war. While he felt for Hungary, as well as for every other nation under the foot of despotism, and struggling for its proper position among the nations of the earth, he held to the policy that we may sympathias as individuals, but not manifest the sympathathy of the government. He rejuded that he stood with the forty-seven who refused to congratulate the mushroom republic of France. All people who are entitled to liberty have it, and those who have not, are like the prodictal, who would not accept it. As a statesman and representative of the people, he could not consent to implicate this government in foreign quarrels.

Mr. Castrun hoped that the committee would not enter lato the discussion of matters collateral to the resolution. When he introduced the resolution (he said) he did it merely as a peaceful act of courtesy already made necessary by the previous action of this House and the nation. It was not for the purpose of bringing on this floor any element of discussion cutside, but to extricate this body from any position which its previous action had made necessary. He therefore trusted that the resolution—one of courtesy merely—would now be passed.

Mr. Boosas, of New York, was understood to say that the House were about to make their marks, and havould give a translation to his vate. He did not mean to pay it in behalf of the government, He cherished in his known a deep and warm love, not only for the cause in which Maximi dirabaldi, and Kosuth are engaged, but ardenly which did not mean to pay it in behalf of the government, He cherished in his known a deep and warm love, not only for the cause in which Maximi dirabaldi, and known from this for the passes, be said they raw the gonileman from Ohlo (Mr. Giddings), with his keensightedness bring us would be night that the Potenne should be crossed, and that a demonstration should be made in the South. This governments no authority, no right no power, to interfere with the affairs of other governments in Europe, or with those on our own continent. We can protect ourselves and our institutions if we only pay attention

do capture popularity. They would make him an irienda in the ceabustible society which he is part represented. But he knew also, (and gentlemen may smile) that the hearts of the people when their judgments shall have calmed, would bestow their approachies in the end. He might be everthrown, but he would submit to the scriffee, and when Koesuth shall read his speech, if he should condescend to do so, he would see that, however we may open our hearts, it is only sympathy and in compliment, and that we presented our own bright example to the world for imitation, and nothing more.

Mr. Gronenes said that they could bring forward no business of importance without discussing other matters. Most heartily did he accord with the gentleman from New York, as to the tribute of respect to Kossuth. But why should that gentleman arraign him before the House, when he (Mr. diddings) had not occupied the attention of the committee for one moment? We may secure that higher power, but that law is now operating and the gentleman with the subject shall come before the House, he (Mr. diddings) would give his views on the subject of peace and war. He never suppressed his sentiments, but he now desired that the resolution might be brought to a vote. He was desirous of paying to Kossuth the compliment of admiration and respect, and was desirous that the House should do it. He had no idea of involving this nation in war—nome in the lesst.

Mr. Remanacor sould not see any difference between the amendments now pending. Neither of thempledged the House to anything. For that reason he was willing to yote for either of them. He was unwilling to go any further. He concurred in the senjiment that we should not commit this country in a war will have been desired to the subject to the condemnation which he was capable of giving it. He condemnation which he was capable of giving it. If this government should connect itself with the principles proposed, it would commit us to a policy which would reserve the world to the reserve the process of the s

suitable respect to Kossuth. He would not, however, admit that we were afraid. A ship was sent for him, and he is here, regarding himself, in some sort, as the nation's guest. Let Kossuth speak as much as he pleares. He was willing that Kossuth should address the people in every Congressional district, and if, after that, the people should depart from our uniform line of policy, and thereby overturn their government, it would argue that our institutions were based on a faise foundation. Kossuth may have the rabble of New Yerk, and unprincipled demagogues, with their huzusa, at his heels, and who may say they are ready to do anything; but these people never did anything of value, and never would. However, let Kossuth speak. Who's affail! (Laughter.) If you have surplus funds, fork over. We are nch and liberal, and can affard such depletion. He regarded this as a question of civility and courtesy, which involved nothing beyond that There ought to have been no debate or argument about it.

Mr. Steffinss of Ga. replief to some portions of Mr. Gentry's speech, and said that Kossuth wasted armed intervention. If we extend the privilege of the floor to Kossuth it will be to see the search and a said that Kossuth wasted armed intervention. If we extend the privilege of the floor to Kossuth it will be the game areas as

intervention. If we extend the privilege of the floor to Kessuth, it will be to some extent an evidence of the approbation of the principle. What have we seen have today? (he asked). An American Congress, sworn to support the constitution, riding over the rules made in accordance with that lastrument. One of the rules declares that no person shall be privileged to enter this hall, except such as are designated. Another provides that one day's notice shall be given to change this rule. But the rules were over-ridden to day. Poor defenders of liberty, when you have made a meetry of our own. He made an earnest appeal to stand by the constitution and the supremacy of the laws. As to Kosenth, we offered him a shelter in our extensive domain, pursued and hunted down as he was. We bade him welcome as an exile, but not as a propagandist. He repudistes the idea of an exile, and asks us to change main, pursued and nucled down as he was. We hade him welcome as an exile, but not as a propagandist. He repudiates the idea of an exile, and asks us to change the policy of this government. As Americans, we must meet the issue. He was prepared for it. Kossuth is a great man, if he carries his measures; but it is time that he should have his delusion as to the action of this coun-

try removed.

Mr. Gerrary briefly replied as to the violation of rules, and said, in substance, that the thunders of his friend (Mr. Stephens) should have been heard on provious oc-

Mr. Raytoul was in favor of the resolution. The cause of Hungary was the cause of sovereign independent States, and Kossuth stands here the first European champion of State rights. This is the highest claim Kossuth had on his regard, and that of the civilized world. He welcomed Kossuth because he loved the Union and because Kossuth has all his life been opposed to centralization.

Mr. Ewing was understood to oppose the resolution, and as Kossuth had everywhere proclaimed his ideas of intervention, we should know how far we are to go.

Mr. Taylor obtained the floor, when the committee rose.

And without disposing of the resolution, The House adjourned.

THE KOSSUTH COMMITTEE RESOLUTION. Various questions of order were raised on Mr. Cling man's resolution to stop the debate in half an hour, or the resolution for the appointment of a committee of

The yeas and nays were called several times. Finally, Mr. Clingman's resolution to stop debate Whole on the State of the Union.

Points of order were raised as to the business which

Points of order were raised as to the business which should first be taken up, and after some struggling the committee decided in favor of the resolution for the appointment of a committee to wait on Kossuth, to introduce him to the House.

Mr. Disney, (dem.) of Ohio, was pleased to hear gentlemen say yesterday that the adoption of the resolution involved no committal on the part of the government to the dectrines of Kossuth. He believed that was the consistency of the market of the structure of the consistency of the mission, and his right to be heard. He praised Mr. Webster for the Huisemann letter, and said heretofore it had been customary to regard foreign powers with an air of timidity and cantion, for fear of giving offence. There was a shrinking; but none of this was found in Mr. Webster's letter. It was worthy not only of the republic but a nation of twenty-fire millions.

Mr. Williams, (whig) of Tenn, remarked that the distinguished gentlemen from Virginia (Mr. Bayly) said yesterday that there were not twenty members of Congress who endows the intervention doctrines of Kossuth but the gentleman from Ohio, it seems, sails under that flag.

or. Disney—If the gentleman will hear me, he will un has a high mission to faill, and though we may postpone the time, destine rules us. The period must arrive when we will come into conflict with descrizion and the battle roust be fought. It may be sound policy to interfere, wherever there may be a great intraction of the law of nations by any European power. Whether this may result in war in any particular case, or not, must be described when the occasionarrives; but, in his judgment, it is the bounder duty of the government to protest once and at all times againt any infraction of the laws of nations, no matterious great or formidable the infractors may be. You will remember that, because you protest, you are not to intervene on every occasion. You place yourself right before the world by protesting, and give

for an extract from the farewell address of the "fa'her of his country." The extract commenced with the words.—"The great rule of our conduct is to have as little political connection as possible with foreign nations." Mr. Campbell desired to know whether his colleague designed to advocate the doctrine of intervention as explained by Kossuth in his various speeches?

The time to which the debate was limited now expired, and

signed to advocate the doctrine of intervention as explained by Kossuth in his various speeches?

The time to which the debate was limited now expired, and

The Chairman having made a decision on a point presented, an appeal was taken from his decision.

The committee several times found itself without a quorum—the opponents of the Kessuth resolution refusing to vote; and much time was consumed in calling the roll to note absentees.

The resolution being now (seven o'clock) fairly before the committee,

Mr. Chunchill (dem.), of Tenn., offered a provise to the resolution, that by its adoption this government does not depart from its long established doctrine of Rossuth—if by that doctrine he meant direct interference with foreign powers. He said that when we have extended the hand of friendship, as to a brokher who has been long absent, and give him a hearty wolcome, he ought not to expect any thing more.

Air. Bissell (dem.) of Ill... could not vots for the amendment. It was too indefinite. Heintended to vote for the resolution, and desire of he declaration to go forth with his vote, that he meant to do nothing more chan to extend an act of courtes— tea distinguished individual He believed in the right of this government.* act precisely as Kossuth assumed to desire. He was willing when the time arrives to make it necessary that our government should make the declaration which Kossuth suggests; but that time has not come.

Mr. Harris (dem.) of Teon. proposed as a substitute for the amendment of his colleague. Mr. Churchill. a follows:—" and that said committee inform Louis is suth that the rettled policy of this government is rie all ship with all nations, and entangling allianus with none." He said,— the object of the House was to an dorse Kossuth's principles they would we down himmendment. To the last extremity would he resistently to those which have been cherished from the earliest period of our history up to the present hour.

Mr. Carrixa prortested against intervention Delarcoupled with the resolution. He

Mr. PAROUS (dem.), of N. Y., spoke of the miserable arrangements attending Kossuth's reception at the cars in this city, and of the influences at work outside the House to defeat the resolution; and said he would vote for the resolution because he was instructed to do so Mr. Williams opposed intervention, and predicted that this would be an element in the next Presidential elec-

this would be an element in the next Presidential election.

Mr. Bayly, (dem.) of Va., offered an amendment which was rejected, "that nothing in the resolution shall be construed as expressive of a design to involve ourselves in entangling alliances with European powers," and he enforced this in strong language.

Mr. Sweetzer, (dem.) of Ohio, advocated intervention if Russia and Austria interfere in the Hungarian struggles. He said one hundred theusand people of Ohio are prepared to act up to this.

Mr. Stanton, (dem.) of Tenn., was for the resolution but against any expression of opinion. Two millions of armed men in Europe new hold in check three hundred millions of people, and the time may come when we can and will assist in securing liberty to the oppressed.

Mr. Venasie, (dem.) of N. dissented from the doctrine advanced by Meesrs, Bissell and Stanton, and said that such interference would involve our country in ruin.

Kossuth.

Mr. Gaow defended the attacks made on Kossuth.

Mr. Stanton, of Ky., moved to amend by inserting the
three resolutions knewn as Kossuth's platform. Rejec three resolutions known as Kossuth's platform. Rejected.

Mr. Eayley addressed the committee against intervention, and the consequences involved.

Mr. Rehandsor offered an amedinest that the Sbesker request the committee to report whether, in their opinion, the resolution inviting Father Mathew to a sest in the hall, committed the members of Congress and the government to the cause of temperance, (Received with shouts of laughter.)

Mr. Yarzs was in favor of the original resolution. Congress should not be behind the people, but give him a waim welcome. If it was intervention to express an abhorrence of Austrian and Russian tyranny, then he was for it.

opposed to amendments of any kind.

Various amendments were moved. No quorum voted, although there was one present, and the roil had to be called repearedly, to note absentees. Neither the enemies of the resolution nor its friends would give in. Motious were made and voted down, that the committee of the commit rese, and Mr. Starler meved an adjournment.—Negatived by a yea and may rote.

Finally, the contest was given up by the friends of the resolution, and, without voting on it, the House adjourned till Friday.

Canal Contracts Completed.

ALBANY, Dec. 31, 1851. The canal contracts were all alloted to day. The Board have been engaged constantly for three days and nights Their awards are distributed among some one hundred and fifty individuals, mostly in small parcels. Alderman Schultz and Geo. Law have each a section or two. Th construction of the iran bridges is given to Erastus Corn construction of the iran bridges is given to Erastus Corning & Co., of this city. It is a heavy contract. The portion called the new line, near Brighton, on the western division of the Eric caual, has been given to John II. Nichols. The sections of work and the names of subsessful bidders, occupy a c-lumn and a half in the newspapers. There is much divastifaction among many of the unsuccessful bidders, who allege that great unfairness and favoritism existed in the Board of Award.

The Atlas of this evening announces the intended appointment to-morrow, by the Secretary of State, as Archibald Campbell, as his deputy, Henry S Johnson, of Lihaca, is to be deputy Superintendent of Common Schools. J. Earl Halbert, of Oncida, and J. Cuyler, of Albany, have clerkships.

General Thaw-Freshet Anticipated. ALBANY, Dec. 31-9 P. M. the river is very high, and still rising rapidly. All communication with the opposite side is discontinued, on

upk. The ice has passed out of Cananjoharie Creek without

six inches.

The Weather Throughout the Country.

BY MORRE'S TELEGRAPH, OFFICE 16 WALL STREET.

WENDERSAY, DEC. 31-0 P. M.

BUTFALO—It has been a cloudy and unpleasant day.

It now rains a little. Thermometer 40; barometer 29 630;

mercury 68. Wind southwest.

Businessura.—The mild weather still continues. Some rain fell to-day. Thermometer 42. Wind south.

AUBURN.—The weather is dull and cloudy, with a drizzling rain. Thermometer 46. Wind west.

Synacose.—It has been cloudy and wet all day; indeed, it is very unpleasant weather. Thermometer 42. Wind southerly.

Utica.—We have had a dark and cloudy day, with warm rain. Thermometer 47. Wind southwest.

Albany.—We have had a dull, gloomy day—raining, with slight fog. The river is rising, and the ice very weak. Thermometer 45; barometer 20 800; mercury 70. Wind south

DISTILLERY BLOWN UP.—The boilers of a distillery at Cellusville, Ill, burst on the 21 inst., scalding six persons to death, and wounding several chees.

Sudden Closing of the Lakes—Irs Conse-SUDDEN CLOSING OF THE LAKES—ITS CONSE-QUENCES—The Desired Free Press remarks that the sud-den closing of the lakes this year is almost unprece-dented in the annals of navigation among us. A result so entirely unforcesen and unexpected, has of course, caused more or less of loss and disaster. Hardly ever have so many steamers been caught out of port as this winter. It is said that some half dozen are not yet in winter quartets.

Lerna Law.—Some twelve or inferent steambals were recently seized by the United States Marshal in St. Louis, for failure to renew their license according to law. Their cases are tried before the District Court; and if the compaint is proven, they are sined \$500. Some twenty or more beate have been informed against.

SHIP CANAL AT SAULT STE. MARIE.-A move-

dren-Interesting Scenes, and a very Affecting Incident.

The concert of Miss Hayes, given at Metropolitan Hall resterday afternoon, at two o'clock, to the children of the Common Schools of this city, came off with great eclat, and to a house crowded in every part, notwithst outh wind that breathes upon a bank of violets, stealing little children enkindled unusual enthusiasm in her awekered in the breasts of the listeners corresponding emerions; and this is the ver erisected of music

With one exception, her ten e wer . . misa ant Scotch ballads She sung rix 1 wer. Y

time the little children manifested the greatest impa-tience, and a continued buzz ran through the hall. When

The performance commenced by Braham singing, "Oft in the Stilly Night," which he did exceedingly well. The children applauded and encored, white some exer-cised their right to hiss, being no doubt auxious for the appearance of the great star of attraction.

duet from "L'Elisir d'Amore " Her execution was brilliant beyond description, and the children seemed as Mengis, and the comic way in which he sung his part in beyond measure. They encored every thing, and when the vocalist did not appear immediately in response to as they calculated would be effectual. On the whole, the little creatures conducted themselves well, and

close. Just when Miss Hayes had taken her place on the stage to sing "Sweet Home," a fine little girl stole bouquet, with so innocent a voice and look, that, tegether with the nature of the song she was about to sing, completely overpowered her with emotion. She tried twice to sing the ballad, and falled, and then said something to Mr. Lavenu, the conductor, not heard by the audience, but which they supposed was a direction to him about the accompanions. Her utterance was choked, and the least

The applause of the children was vehement and pro-

mously adopted:—
Whereas, Miss Catharine Hayes, having kindly complied
with the solicitation to give a cheer's under such arrangements as to furnish to the 'quis of our ward and public
solicols an opportunity of on-young one of her delightful
yous! entertainments, merits a expression of our obligations, therefore,

Reactived. That we fully appreciate the kindness of Miss fayes, and respectfully tender to her our sincere and grate-ul acknowing members. Received, That we heartify congrainists her upon her rell-merited success, and express the fervent hope for its continuance, and trasther whole future career may be one of respective and happiness.

Resorved, That a committee of three he appointed to convey to Miss Hayes a copy of this preamble and resolutions.

continuance, and that her whole future career may be one of presperity and happiness.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to convey be Mise Hayes a copy of this preamble and resolutions.

The committee arranged to present Miss Hayes with the resolutions this day in an engrossed form.

The scene that followed baffles all description. The young ladies were so enamored of Miss Hayes, that they burst into the ante-room, and in a few minutes nearly smothered her with pressure and kisses. It was impossible to get them away, while others pressed on from behind, and all eagerly sought a kiss, in which Miss Hayes indulged them until she was completely exhausted with heat end fatigue. The ages of these girls ranged from five or six years up to sixteen or eighteen, and some women that appeared to be married claimed the privilege of sharing in the ceremony. At length the door was secured, and Miss Hayes escaped, fatigued more by hissing than by singing.

We understand sac has taken the hint in yesterday morning's Harano, which has been backed by a host of letters, beseeching her to give a few mere concerts; and that after she sings two concerts in Philadelphia, one on faturday, and the other on Tuesday, she will return here on Wednesday, and probably sing same evening at Metropolitan Hall, giving three more concerts daring the week, one of them being a matin for the children, similar to that she gave yesterday. So, then, after all, we shall not fall into cannot during the holidays, for wand of that divine art, which "hath charms to soothe the savage breast."

Political Movements.

General Houseon as a Pennic Engineer. Gen. Sam Houston has lately been delivering lectures at the North. On Monday evening last, he lectured in Hartford, Conn., and chose as the theme of his remarks the character of the North American Indians. The sim of the lecture seemed to be to rouse a feeling in favor of the Indian. He claimed that their contests with the whites, the latter were almost always the aggressors; and said that the Indians as a body never broke their treaties. A single Indian, or two or three combined, might sometimes kill a white man for plunder; but in such cases, an appeal to the chief would secure the surrender of the murderers. He said that the government was now expending six millions of dollars a year to preserve peace with the Indians on the frontiers of Texas, New Mexico, &c. It was mostly useless. He would guarantee to keep peace through the whole line for one hundred thousand dollars a year. Gen. H. complained that the Indians were cheated and wheedled into treaties by designing men. The whole lecture was a culogy on the Indian character.

character.

BUCHANAN COUNTY CONVENTIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The democratic convention lately held in Lawrence county, Pa., appointed Col. Andrew Buchanan their delegate to the State convention, and instructed him to vote for James Buchanan as the Presidental candidate. The democrats of Wyoming county elected J. W. Dennison as their delegate, and instructed him for Buchanan.

Commencement of the Philadelphia Female Medical College.—The first public commencement of the Female Medical College of Philadelphia, took place to day at the Murical Fund Hall. The novel and interesting occasion drew a large audience, about one third of which was composed of ladies. There was a numerous attendance of the young men belonging to the different schools of medicine in our city, a very small minority of whom evinced a slight disposition to indulge in merriment and ridicule at the expense of the ladies present; but they were soon shamed into propriety by the good sense of an overwhelming majority. A few were inclined to be boisterous, but they were prevented from annoying the assemblings by the presence of a detail of the Marshall's police, under Lt Watkins. The platform was occupied by the officers and patrons, and patronesses of the institution together with the pupils of the college. The graduating clars were seated upon a front settee to the left of the speaker's stand. Their names were called by Professor Mosely, the Dean, when the President, William J. Mullen, conferred upon them severally the degree of doctor of medicins. The graduates are Haunah E. Longshere, Philadelphia, Anna M. Longshore, Bucks ccunty, Pa.; Argonette A. Hunt, New York; Mrs. Marshall M. Sewin Borton, Mass; Anna Preston, Phebe Way, Susannah H. Ellis, Chester county, Pa.; Mrs. Frances G. Mitchell, Philadelphia late of England. Total S. Mrs. Hunt is the lady of Dr. Hunt. The two ladies bongshore are relatives of Professor Longshore. The valedictory was given by Professor Longshore, and was an exceedingly fine address. The religious services were conducted by the Rev. Mesers. Brainerd and Gillette. An excellent band of music filled the orchestra, and enlivened the exercises by a number of capital airs. The class positional penaleting the college is composed of ladies principally from Pennsylvania. There are three or four bonver, from New England. There are three or four bonver, from New England.

Miss Hayes' Farewell Concert to the Chin Annus Domini 1851.

TYPELVE MONTHS' CHRONOLOGY

PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE WORLD.

RETROGRESSION OF EUROPE.

the cape of twenty killed.

4.—The Prussian Parliament assembled and selected Count Schwerin President of the Lower Chamber.....
American Baptist Mission at Siam destroyed by fire 5.—Incurrection brois out in Guanajuato, one of the Mexican cities, the Governor of which was imprisoned by the insurgents. This insurrection was said to be a movement in faver of Santa Auna..... Two thousand Indians invaded Kampocolche, Yucatan. A battle took place between them and the Yucateooes, in which the Indians lost ninety and the Yucateooes, in which the Indians lost ninety and the Yucateooes, in which the Indians lost ninety and the Yucateooes, in which the Indians lost ninety and the Yucateooes, in which the Indians lost ninety and the Yucateooes, in which the Indians lost ninety and the Yucateooes, in which the Indians lost ninety and the Yucateooes, in which the Indians lost ninety and the Yucateooes, in which the Indians lost ninety and the Yucateooes, in which the Indians lost ninety and the Yucateooes, in which the Indians lost ninety and the Yucateooes, in which the Indians In

this continent.

18 — Terrible conflagration at New Orleans, by which property estimated at about a million of dollary was destroyed, including the St. Charles Hotel, one of the largest buildings of the kind in the United States..... Died, in Talbot county, Md. Samuel Hambleton, of the United States Navy, aged 73. He was purser of Perry brig Lawrence, in the memorable action on the Lakes, and was seriously wounded.

20.—Arrival of the steamships Cherokes and Prometheus from Chagres, with \$200000 in gole dust, from Casifornia.... Steamer Brilliant exploded at New Ocleans, hilling three persons and wounding several others..... Gen. Monagas elected President of the Republic of Venezula ly the Congress of that country.

22.—Rev. Waiter Colton, late alcalde of Monterey, 22.—Rev. Waiter Colton, late alcalde of Monterey, and meny years chaplain in the United States Navy, died in Philadelphia. He was the author of several popular works..... The steamboat Major Founcies burst her boilers, and killed and wounded several of her passengers, while on her passage from San Francisco to Sacramento.

23.—Mr. Geyer elected Senator from Missouri, in place of flom. T. H. Benton, who occupied a sent in the Senate of the United States for an uninterrupted period of thirty-three years...... The Kaffirs, of the Cape of Good Hope, numbering about 3,000 attacked the English colonists, near Fort Hare. One hundred of the Kaffies were killed.

24.—Albert Baham, convicted of the murder of a pediar memed Auler, was executed at Auburn, in this State. He protested his innoceance to the last moment..... New cabinet announced by the President of the Franch republic.

25.—The census of New York city for 1851, published on this day, represents the population at 515 304

America, but central and vertical in the Indian ocean, near the isle of Java.

2.—The brig Erie, of Baltimore, lost on the western reef of the Bahamas. The passengers and orew were saved by olinging, for three days, to the deck, which had parted from the hull.

RETROGRESSION OF EUROPE.

ADVANCE OF AMERICA.

The Beginning, Progress and Close of the Year.

In accordance with annual custom, we intervise the most reliable intervised by the proposed and two collisions.

Actinonology of all the important events of the world during the year 1851. The value of this compliation, as an historical record, is apparent to every one. During the last year, great numbers of dispensions, as an historical record, is apparent to every one. During the last year, great numbers of dispensions, as an historical record, is apparent to every one. During the last year, great numbers of dispensions, as an historical record, is apparent to every one. During the last year, great numbers of dispensions, as an historical record, is apparent to every one. During the last year, great numbers of dispensions, as an historical record, is apparent to every one. During the last year, great numbers of distribution, as an historical record, is apparent to every one. During the last year, great numbers of distributions, as an historical record, is apparent to every one. During the last year, great numbers of distributions, as an historical record, is apparent to every one. During the last year, great numbers of distributions, as an historical record, is apparent to every one. During the last year, great numbers of distributions, as an historical record, is apparent to every the properties of the second o

Inited States in 1843. He was a strong pre-slavery advocate.

12.—About two hundred houses in Nevada, a city of Upper California, were burned to the ground, and one million two hundred thousand dollars worth of property destroyed.

15.—A fearful explasion occured at a coal pit, about three miles from Paisley, in Scotland, by which sixty-one persons lost their fives.

15.—The tide at Boston rose over the wharves, and faundated a great portion of the city. The damage done to good stored in cellers, which were dooded, is estimated at about \$306,500.

17.—This being the anniversary of Ireland's patron Smint was celebrated by the arish citizens throughout the United States by processions balts &c.... During a severe gale, the tide in the North river rose above the wherves, and flooded the lower put of Greenwich. Washington, West and other streets in that locality, destroying a large amount of property which was stored in the cellers.

arrested.

11.—Died, in Sumpter District, S. C. General George
MoDuffie. He was member of Congress from that State
from 1821 to 1825; and was appointed Senator of the
United States in 1849. He was a strong pre-slavery ad-

is.—Sn extensive fire occured at Minatitlan, in Mexi